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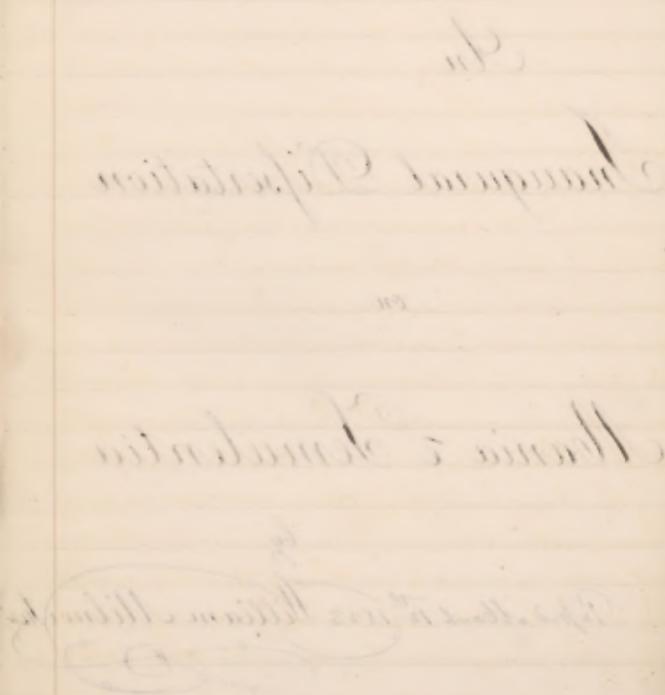
An
Inaugural Dissertation

on

Mania & Semulenia

by

Published March 12th 1823 William Milnouf



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If all the vast catalogue of diseases catalogued upon
the human family, there is not one more distressing in it-
self, or more degrading to its possessor than mania from
intemperance. — Like all other diseases proceeding from the
same source, it is generally connected with a debilitated and
enraged condition of the constitution; and an inveterate prop-
ensity to continue the original cause of the disease. — He has
an article by foreign writers that intemperance is a vice
in our country; the immense consumption of spirituous liquors,
with the long train of attendant maladies, bear melancholy
evidence of its consequences. — Our almshouses, hospitals are
filled with its votaries, and even in our streets we daily be-
hold its numerous victims dragging out a miserable exis-
tence in penury, and want. — Dr Rush says that during the
time Dr. Dick Waters acted as resident Physician and Apothecary
of the Pennsylvania-hospital, he instituted an inquiry
into this request into the proportion of maniacs from this cause,
and that they amounted to one third of the whole number.
The disease has been distinguished by a variety of names
by different nosologists; it has been called Mania a potu,

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His temulenta; delirium tremens; brain fever of drunkards;
and mania & temulenta; the last which (which) was adopted
by Sauvage being the most definite is to be preferred. — The
disease generally makes its appearance after the subsidence
of the stimulating effects of the dinks after a long debauch. —
For several days previous to the attack, the patient expe-
riences considerable uneasiness; his appetite becomes bad, he
is troubled with nausea, and vomiting in the mornings; this
latter is generally irregular, and unrefreshing. — Symptoms of
derangement of mind then come on, he imagines that his
life is in continual danger, views with suspicion even his
nearest friends; he conceits that he is pursued by a devil,
or some furious animal, or that he is covered by vermin; his
language is abusive, tenacious of his own opinions when contradicted;
his countenance is wild, strongly expressive of fear; the pulse
is full, tense, & sometimes very frequent; the tongue is dry; &
the skin hot, but often damp upon using the least exercise;
the bowels are sometimes costive, at others very open; the
stomach is very irritable, with great thirst, and an ina-
bility to sleep. — In the progress of the disease nervous

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tumors come on, & the patient is often unable to walk; in some cases however his strength is prodigious; he tears in pieces his bed clothes, or whatever is within his reach, luxuriously to escape from his keepers, until his strength is exhausted, a state of extreme debility ensues. — Post mortem examinations reveal to us precisely such morbid appearances, as from the return of the symptoms we should be led to anticipate. — The stomach is generally inflamed, and often contains a thick yellow fluid; its coats are thickened, & in most cases signs of disorganization appear. — In the liver we find sinuous tubules, abscesses, & the various effects of inflammation; in one case which I saw examined in the Alm's- house, the substance of the liver was completely disorganized, it was of a dirty brown colour, brittle, and almost as dry as punk; the patient had been an inveterate drunkard for many years, had been attacked with the disease several times. — The brain also displays various marks of disease, the arachnoid is often separated from its connexions; there is water contained between the membranes, in the ventricles, the consistence of the brain itself is in some cases altered. — Concerning the treatment best

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adapted to the cure of the disease, there has been a variety of opinion. — Until within a few years the stimulating plan of treatment recommended by Sutton has been almost exclusively followed in this city. — The practice here is to commence immediately with the use of Stimulants, as opium, the tincture of hope, the lac apparatus, brandy today &c. — The procuring sleep being a great desideratum we should endeavor to tranquillize the patient as soon as possible; unfortunately opium has little effect in producing this desirable object; from thirty to forty grains have been given in the course of twenty four hours with little effect, except that of rendering the patient more furious, and irtractable than before. — Dr. Armstrong recommends the moderate use of opium he observes, however efficacious opium may be under judicious management, I have seen, ^{here} enough to be fully convinced, that it is a very perilous practice to administer it in large doses, since apoplexy, coma, and convulsions may be thereby produced. — It has been observed by those whose experience has been most extensive in the disease, that little amendment is to be observed until the

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should have enjoyed some refrigerating effects. — The late
valued Dr. Buchan after resorting to all the various methods
in using the disease. Then in use came to the conclusion that
the most was necessary than to shut the patient up in a
dark and silent room. To permit him to move about as
he became recovered. — In a number of cases in which the
sister was twice in the admissions, although directed in
this effect resulted; it was found that some medical at-
tention was necessary to eradicate the disease. — When
a patient sinks into a typhus state the most genuine
remedies are resorted to, opium; vol. alk; spiced brandy
say, wine & whey; saponaria, camphor. Infusions of hop are
also used in large quantities. — The patient at the same
time is nourished with rice soups, systes, soups, wine
— During convalescence the diet is of the most cordial
reinvigorating kind. — Such was the method of treating
a disease, until Dr. Greys' days, a more extensive practice
this disease apprised him and he contritute to make his own
and recommended a more of brother culture sufficient
from a close examination of the various phenomena

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To render us more and to believe that its humor went
more to the stomach, that the affection of the brain was
involved in the intimate connection with that important
organ - the nature of the affection. The meaning of the
latter word requires the disease. This being which is often
met with in an accidental hæmorrhage of something less than a drop
more to the constituents of this pathology - Croonian ² hæmorrhage.
In a recent view of the pathology of the disease he is
due to the use of emetics for its cure, the treated when
at which his extensive practice in the slaves ¹⁰⁰ house enabled
him to make, he became convinced of their importance over
in the remedy in most cases of this disease. - The use of
slaves in Manoa was recommended several years ago by
Dr. W. who published a work on insanity and he had
it point out any particular species of the disease as
the most trifling of them; he says "the almost every
one was devoid of those complaints from the slightest
mention of intellect that it constitutes a Kochanitius
The slaves of Manoa ¹⁰⁰ judicium ¹⁰⁰ emetics and praeceps
most remarkable, & yet various remedy. - In a variety of in-



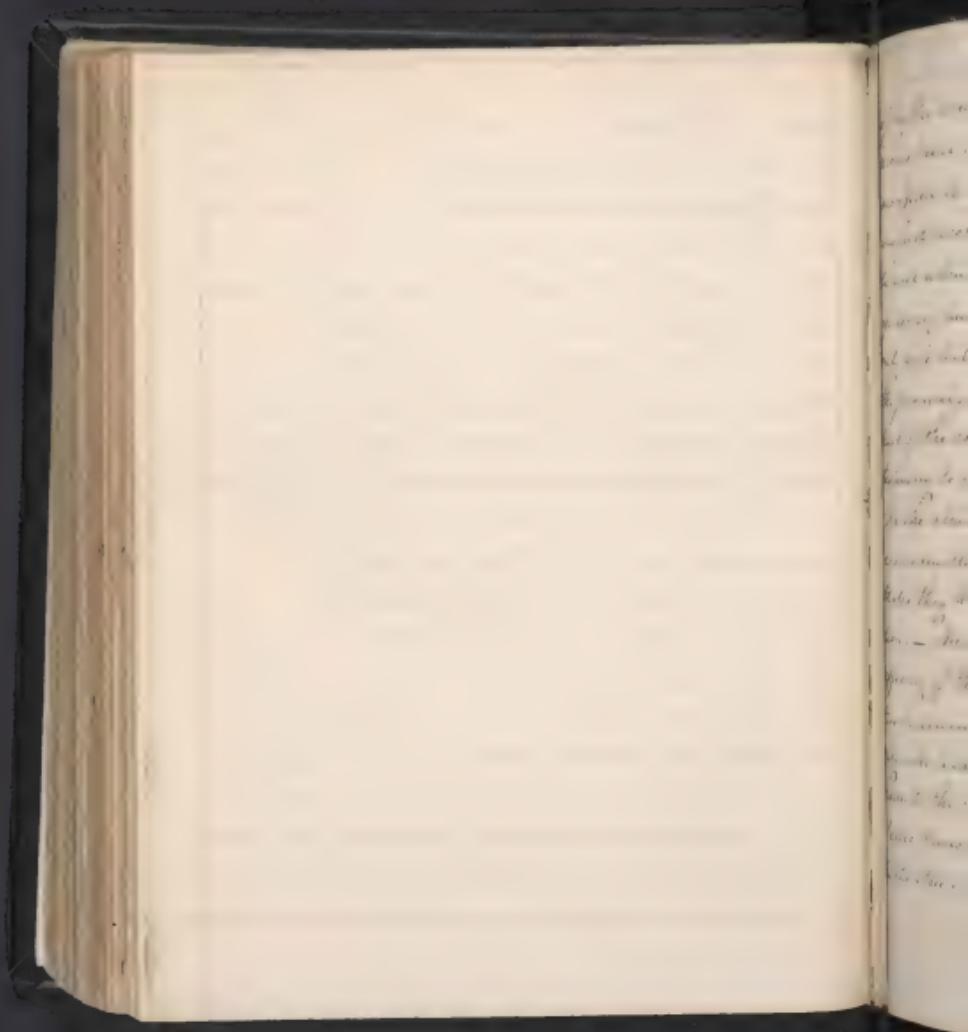
leaves a single cavity, but in a very moderate manner
removes every symptom of mental alienation? — In one
instance of this practice he relates the following case—
— "Age 40, dark hair and eyes though fair. His father
had a delusion which confined him most hurt, 'he can not
live, naturally of a gay cheerful disposition not subject
to melancholia. He was well, without any obvious cause, till
he became, became intaric & torpid some 15 years
of rotitry. He has given place to Epilepsy, delusions, & other
vices on him to take an antinomianistic which vitiates
him without any other remedy." — "I have at the same
time a servant who was formerly a patient whose disease
was wholly removed by an enema who is still subject to no
malitions of mind which are uniformly corrected by a few
pains of tailors enema. — My recollection furnishes a variety
of cases where the state of the intellect seems equalled
to that of the stomach." — The physician, Dr. St. John,
a man entirely free from the disease, is an animal
with his bowels so easily distended from 30 to 5000 grains, but
the water to be given in them is not able to alter anything



order of it's the upper & lower part which is it
with this disease & it's almost impossible to tell the extent of
the ulcer excepting around the rectum & in the rectum
it's hard to tell with the disease or extent unless to
see the extenⁿ of a rectal stool. & then the extent
is a rectal stool is often necessary to know. & when the
stool can't be seen to the rect. as the least inaccuracy
in ascertaining the extent of the disease, &
with probability of much as less than a sigmoid stool may
see the rect. when this takes place we must have
recourse to the rectum again which with greater success in
ascertaining the extent. Then the rectal stool either
in the stool of the rectum the disease has wider extent
as constipation it has been taken down we must have a
recourse to some of the stimulatives which is butlers or gal-
stone butlers of both sort will cause butler to be
eaten in due numbers & the disease is removed the
wounds healed & brought with success. The best course is
in the case of rectum the butler of both fresh & unburned

act. — This practice of rectifying in the commencement of a case, when the defendant's constitution is not too far gone, is the fairest course to act right in a hundred, when the condition of the man is not very mortal, will generally be successful, but when the man is mortally ill, when the man is reduced to 20 or 30 in a month, the practice should be different, as should then the women. When constitution can be restored, and removed to where it is now by the application of stimulants, acts to the extremities; after the restoration to the man, when removed, should now consider 't the defendant's opinion to continue. — When stimulants can be used to the commencement of the 3d month, the man is not mortal, the defendant's constitution is very much wasted, it will take all the time this will be necessary. —

It is in some of these cases when the patient is very ill, when stimulants can be used in curing the man, & might be preferable, as the man comes into marriage, & in such cases from the honor of the woman, the husband does not speak, & nothing but sons



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He considers it a time when the general
wings of the country. — In most cases when the local master is un-
successful it is owing to this cause. — When the resolution
is just recommended by Dr. Hepp he cannot venture to
trust when the master was connected with another, or
silence; but he has since determined that they are not
able to be fairly justified in all such cases. — Since
the promulgation of this Master's succession cases in sever-
al of the country have been recorded which were entirely
obligious to its authority in most cases of the resum-
ption to the slaves house when there are more cases of the dis-
sociation than in any other institution in the United
States they have been unusually successful since its intro-
duction. — Numerous cases might be brought to prove the
merit of the Master, but we will now commence the
concerning it. Having, come to an agreement, this
it will be submitted, as a memory of the
cause to the slaves business, which has a great influence
over them. Thus their intercalation in several days, as well, and
the Master in a state of complete insularity, is taken to



all his course. — When first he arrived in one of the towns
where he was on a State of Service managing his county
and was with his wife separated from his wife, he knew
soon or when he came that some one intended to kill him
and reached relates to the greatest concern of his
life: he remained at his house at his command his wife
as not but easily conjecture his friends told him his
duty to not say this tongue related with your master.

He was destined to be taken sickly with Scurvy and he
died very shortly discharging the contents of the Church
of St. Paul a Poor & dying place he was buried near the altar of
the elevation of the Cross and the poor man and his
wife remained: he was still a Convalescent that his son
was to answer over his death that he heard his master
was in the yard about taking visitors. — He was a very
handsome man he made was a gentle man and as a man
but peculiar there & smaller than at first he is he has been
for a decade or more retired and he has done no business at all.
— In this case no attorney could have sued. — The plaintiff
not being represented, he was allowed long time the use of



and then steadily recited during the consultation.—
It is to remember it is had been intercalated or intercalated
that intermission was continual. He alius said in a
bitter, staccato manner: "as I could not see what it
was, I had to go to a steam line without consulting to
a steamboat, & running his legs over him to
turn his head about until it was buried in a most sick
of manner.— His voice was strong, clear, no countenance
at his voice was visible, more than usual, his colour was
as white as the sun, attended with great and uninter-
mittent shivering.— He was ordered to take, also, with turpentine
water, which caused more heat, and the patient, as it were
was at the same time removed the obstruction of his
nostrils; after this operation, the turpentine water was
and more warm; but some symptoms of the disease still
remained. The patient was relieved, after which no signs
of inflammation appeared; the nervous tremor
which was in his eyes after the administration of
a first emetic were removed, so the use of the liniment
was suspended; he was discharged safely.

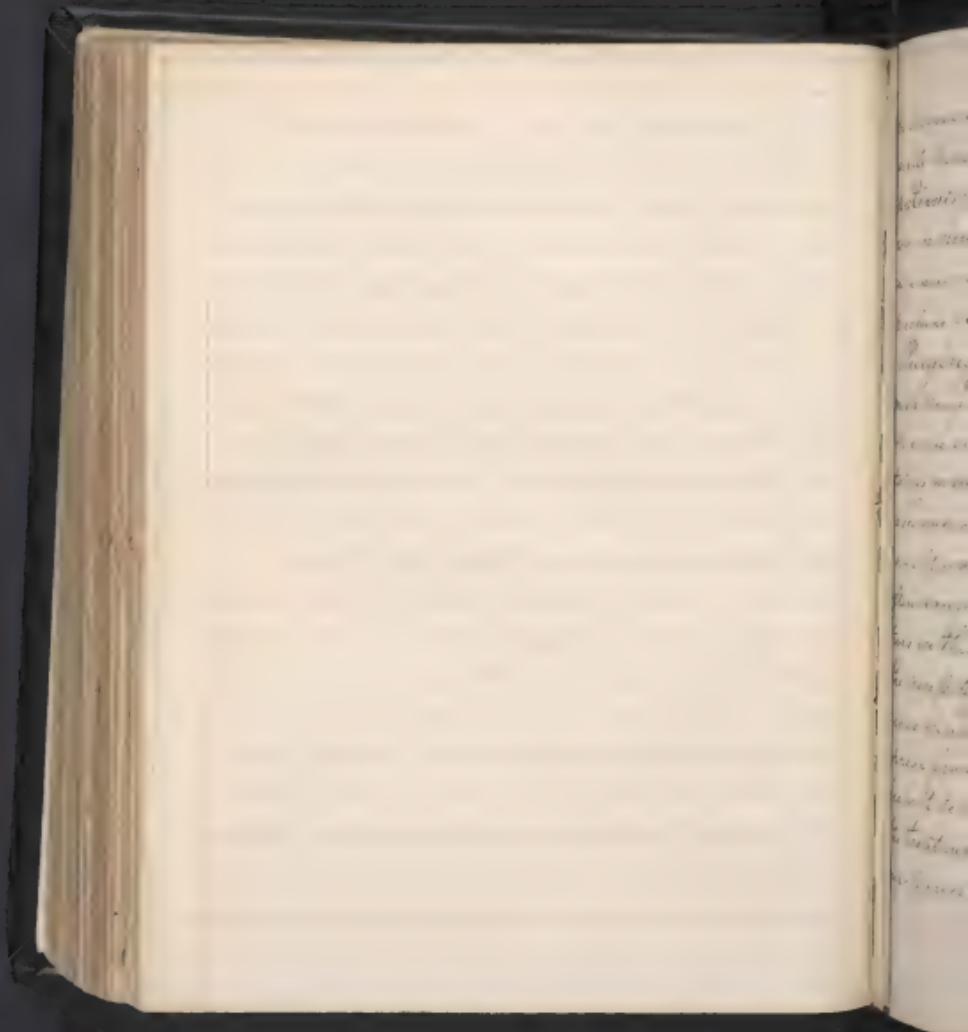


and on the 22d day after his return, etc. —

Blood-letting ^{is} the innocent & commonest means
of cure. It is generally impossible in this disease, as the
nervous habits of the patient. The severity which of
ten succeeds the disease equally forbids its use. — It is
evident that the disease in most cases partakes of the na-
ture of a somnambulism; with all delirium, from it with-
out any transcipt. — When the patient is over robust
when the fever is gone, there will be a strong delirium
the next small hearings may be of delirium. — Mr. J.
the greatest advocate of this view is Dr. Peterson Foster
of Baltimore who speaks in the most nervous terms of
delirium. — He says. "He has recently seen & has a
number of cases of which some are several times as se-
vere as in those of our days. — Although generally small
actions only can be with truth, it is taken as a deli-
rium, in the collected state which is most dan-
gerous to the abuse of such forms of delirium there are
some exceptions to the rule. — The nervous character
& the symptoms in the first stage, when the pa-



one continued consciousness, sometimes in violent and
sometimes violent, or the presence of a previous belief
in one belief as to have doubt or this source of
not without withdrawing the creature from the arm.
It is not that this is seldom necessary but often
desirable but we have never had occasion to resort to
anything a procedure. We have drawn at a single
stroke from the arm at the intermediate positions from
both sources to one source, in cutting or tearing and
with the keenest grief. In several antecedent cases
real bleedings have surprised our expectations. One of
them was deemed imminent to bleed from the arm. We
accord with the sentiments of the various authorities
that as far as regard certain conditions of the
patient in which blood-letting is no longer admissi-
ble. When any organic affection has long existed
and the patient has been gradually declining under
the protracted action of the disease it is soon known
to a qualified observer, & when it is a case where great
dependence on any appearance of disease as to



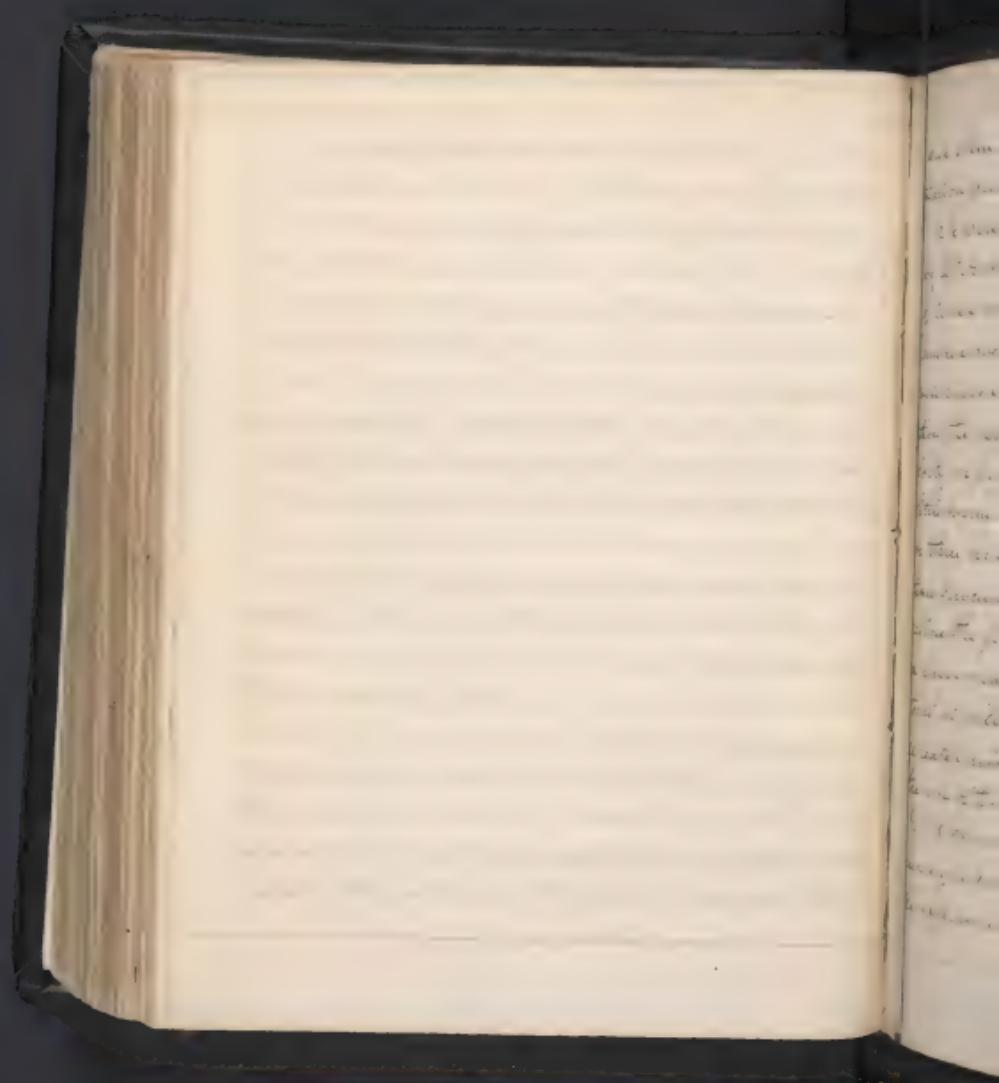
involved we are and sensible the cancer will not
only know intestinal action suspended." - Of the
patients of this class owing to the amount of ill
humor never had recourse to in this disease, induced
a majority of the cases. These habits are such as to
arouse it rather than -

Purgings. - When there is great constipation,
the purgatives may be of much service particularly
when we suspect the intestines to be loaded with in-
testinal matters; violent purging however is in most
cases indispensible as a cathartic sometimes subterfuges
are adopted which is still to prove very troublesome and
very dangerous. - In speaking of the use of purg-
atives in this disease Dr. Trotter observes that "although
the receptacle of a soluble state of the bowels is ob-
tained in almost every condition of fever, it would
break from repeated observation that cathartics
are not to be ranked among the radical means in
a treatment of this disease. Indeed all but feeble
ministers except in such cases as are attended

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"and, 'coupled to some violent exertion.' —

— Cold affusions. — Cold affusions have been highly recommended by Dr. Lindsay of New Castle-upon-Tyne. By Dr. Gregson of Sunderland. — Dr. Hutchinson was residing upon the recommendation of his friend Dr. Linnell to try the treatment of some
few cases of neuralgic cases he was induced to form a favorable opinion of the practice. — He adds, "I have
seen cold affusions but at an early stage
of the disease, and on those patients who are in a
fairly warm constitutional temper; and I have not
yet given warm wine and water immediately before
me after their application but have only covered the
surface with warm flannels by way of supporters
to his arms and ensuring sufficient reaction. — It
is questionable that the cold affusions may be seen
here employed on it when the skin is covered with
fistulous ulcer or of an unduly heat. — In
one instance where I have seen this application used
in a severe ingesta the condition of the skin



case. his nose been introduced wth it. the several in-
halations greatly diminished. —

Third Affusions. — These have also been used
by Dr. Remond; he recommends two or three gallow
Pleura with Strips interwoven with Salt to be
placed over the whole skin which must be dried &
well rubbed with warm flannels. — After this opera-
tion the patient should be sent to bed and admit
into a little drops of the Wine. Wine, or diluted in a
little warm wine and concealed at the interval of two
or three hours, provided when he is not in the main
time procreased. — This treatment will occasionally
abate the patient without any other means but as in
a large majority of cases it only alleviates the aggra-
vated & will gradually be requisite to follow it up by
means of calomel & senna which too, the will
be an & long time will rarely fail. —

One relates a curious case of a man who was
worn of a violent attack of the disease, by the
se affusions in setting his leg which he took in

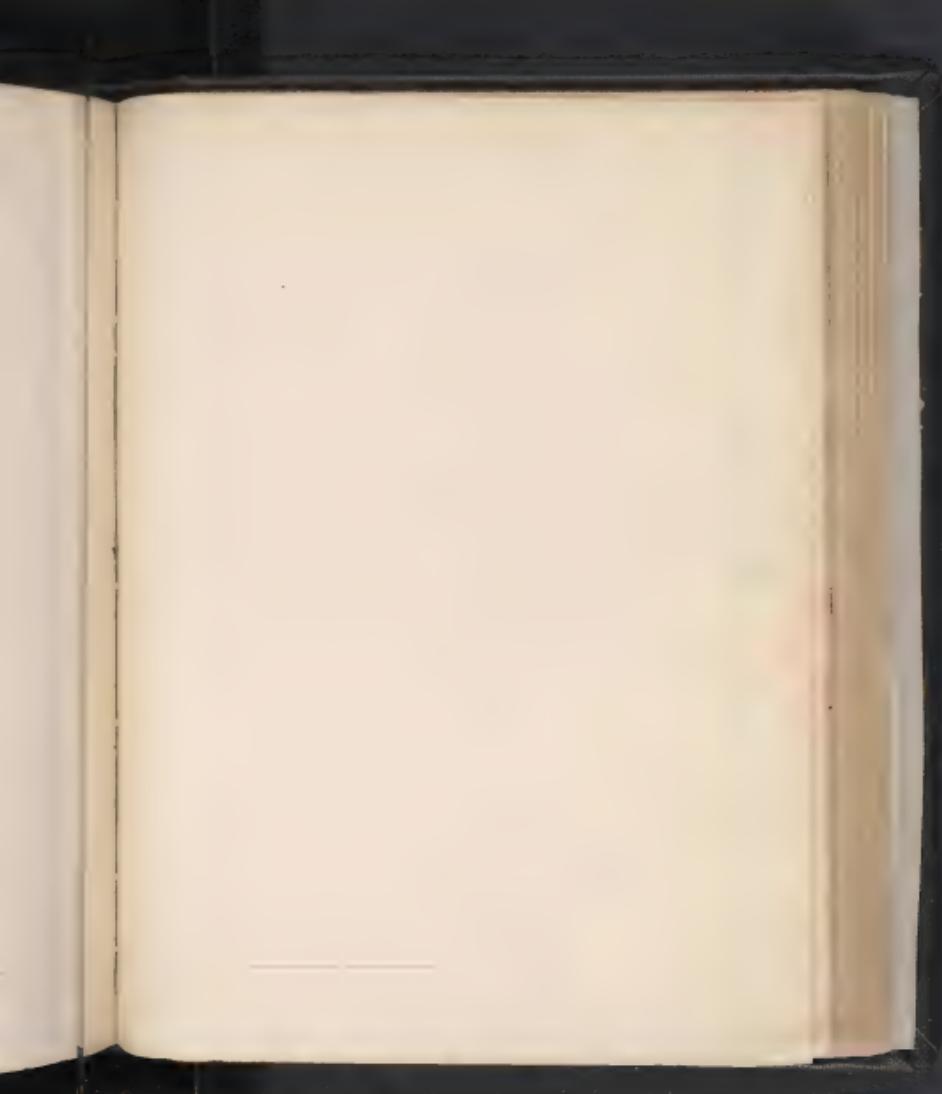
interventions to reduce iron loss. —

No circumstance in the treatment of this, &c, &c, more importance than a correct and timely recognition of the patient's desire to subdue the affection, and his desire to resort to too much force to attain an end in view injurious. — Elocution should be resorted to as seldom as possible and never until the more moderate means have failed of success. —

at the chance. — Whatever may be the difference
of opinion respecting the treatment. There can be none
as to the cause of this disease; yet behoves the phi-
losophist who values the happiness of his fellow
creatures as well as the patriot who seeks the credit
and welfare of his country to exert their influence for its
suppression. — The facility with which the means
of intoxication are acquired is the principal cause
of the enormous increase of this disease in this country;
whilst our slaves are exposed with shops where a
man may become intoxicated for a few trifling ex-
penses we will have little to do with the negro
in the creation of consequences. —

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by the tincture of hops in doses
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coercion is most prejudicial in this
affection, and we should allow the
patients as much liberty, as is com-
patible with their situation: and
as contradiction frequently increases
their watchfulness and irritation we
should make it our constant aim
to soothe them by address and
conciliation.

